

THE RECORDER.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 24, 1816.

Vol. I.

No. 17.

Religious Miscellany.

JOURNAL OF ABDOL MESSE.

(Continued from page 61.)

Jan 22.—At Mirzapore, a young man came on board, who said he had followed Chunar on purpose to hear more of him, and to beg a copy of the Gospel. He is the son of a Zemindar, and appeared serious, and full of inquiries. He said he knew, that, in the last days, all shall become of one religion; and he supposed the time to be at hand.

Above Mirzapore is a Hindoo Temple, where multitudes of sheep and goats are offered in sacrifice before an idol. The custom is, to cut off the head of an animal at a stroke with a sword, to present the blood with some money to the idol, and to carry the carcass home to be eaten. He began with telling the Bramins, who were in attendance, the origin and meaning of sacrifices; and called to the people to listen. The Bramins told him, if he was going to make an offering, to do so; and if not, to go along; and assured the people that he was crazed. Finding he could gain no attention, he went on.

Jan 23.—In the morning, we arrived at Allahabad.

The concourse of people assembled to celebrate the Annual Bathing Season is unusually great. Every one that comes at the junction of the Ganges and the Jumna, pays to Government a rupee; and from a calculation made two days before the close of the festival, it was expected that 250,000 rupees would be collected. Those who drown themselves in the river, pay an additional sum to Government. The poor wretch had drowned himself in the usual ceremonies before our arrival. Several more had signified their intention of doing so at the eclipse of the sun on February 1st; and many it was expected, as is annually the case, would, in the pressure of the crowd, be thrust down the river, and perish in the waters. The sight of such a multitude, pressed on so deplorable an occasion, did not affect a feeling mind. And the error of Balaam chargeable on the Brahmins, who, possessing the vision of the Holy Spirit, love and receive the wages of sin, was superstitious infidelity?

Many Mussulmans came to see the place as it really appears to be. Among them was the widow of the late Nabob of Oude, Asaf-ud-Dowla; and, with her, the son of the late Mahometan Noble. To these Abdol was, as it appeared, well known; his uncle having been tutor to that Prince. The godly widow of Abdol was here made manifest; as he had never spoken of his conversion; evidently now considering it a matter "to whom related or by whom begun?" while the unconverted places all his superiority in these things; and, if really lowly-born, will pass himself off as some great one, and so.

Abdol had resided here two years, a time ago; and, without knowing of the arrival of his Lucknow acquaintances, went to the town to call upon some of his friends. On going from the river, he was met by Khoosroo Khan, son of the late Ghosia Khan, who, from being Prime Minister to Shah Alum, withdrew to the mountains for religious retirement, and died about six or eight years ago. The Khan ordered his servants to stop; and, calling after Abdol, inquired if he was such an one. Abdol: "I perceive your honour remembers me; I am, therefore, the same that I am." The Khan exclaimed: "The preserve me! I have often heard of you, but never saw him till now! Your appearance have you put on since?" Abdol: "Pray, sir, I have been disrespectful in your presence, or stolen anything, or injured you in any way, that you should call me by a name?" The Khan, somewhat surprised, said, "No, no! but I hear that you have returned Infidel. What made you leave Christianity?" Abdol: "What Honour heard is true; and I beg leave before you, that I am indeed a Christian. I beg you will not think of such an one, (naming a person) as being between the Sheahs and the Bramins; that both stood in doubt of him. You should doubt of me. I am a Christian, and from my heart a Christian. What disrespect is this, that you should call me by a name?" Abdol: "Sir, do not consider respect to yourself; but, for the sake of the Gospel, and cannot say 'Khan.' Since you are being disrespectful, why do you not cut off your head, and dress as the English?"

Abdol: "The first time I was baptized, I was called by SAMUEL; and, The Paragon."

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On going into the town, Abdol went to the house of one who had been very licentious, even for a Mahometan, but has reformed. Here, after much argument, the master of the house declared that he considered Abdol so corrupted, that he must have the very carpet he sat upon washed to purify it!—Abdol: "If you speak in respect to my personal character, I acknowledge myself so sinful that you may well think your carpet defiled by my touch; but, if you speak in respect of the Faith which I have embraced, you ought to consider your carpet purified!"

Going next into the house of a person who formerly held a commission in our Native Cavalry, who is retired here upon the Government Pension, he made himself known; and, on being recognized, the old officer sent for all his friends to come and see him, of whom they had heard so much of late. At length, a large crowd collected: in the mean time, the old man was biting his lips with vexation; and telling Abdol, how many evil things he had heard of him.—Abdol: "I am aware that many things of this sort are said of me; and, hearing of you as having become religious, I therefore now called, hoping that you will hear the truth from myself, and not be led away by false reports."—"It is true," said the old man, "I am become religious. I hate the Infidels, (that is, the British) and mean to throw up the pension, and have no more to do with them."—Abdol: "Look there now: had you served the Maharras, and lost an arm or a leg in battle, would they have given you a pension? And consider how many servants of the Nabob, yea, some who have been servants to his father and grandfather, are turned off in their old age without provision; and these, whom you call Infidels, have given you a handsome subsistence, and you pass your old age in ease! Consider your words, and say who is the Infidel!"

—Well, well," said he, "but I can never be of their religion: they are so unclean, eating all kinds of food, and never using ablutions."—Abdol: "But who forbids them to bathe? There is nothing said in the Gospel on these subjects; and since you place so much holiness in these things, had you not better strip yourself to a cloth round your middle, and go bathe at the junction of the rivers among the Hindoos? They fancy that great holiness!"

In going to the house of a merchant, Abdol passed by a Mosque where they were beginning prayers. He went to the door; but did not go in, lest they should raise a complaint against him for defiling their place. The Reader began: "O God, enlighten our hearts with the light of faith!" Abdol said aloud, "Amen!" The Reader looked round with astonishment; and, after observing, began again the same sentence; to which Abdol again repeated aloud, "Amen!" The Reader proceeded, and Abdol was silent the rest of the service. When it was ended, some of them came round him, and inquired: "You said Amen to the first sentence, but to no other: why was this?"—Abdol: "Because the first sentence was right, and was the prayer of holy men of old; but the latter part is an invention of late date."—Query: "How do you make that appear?"—Abdol: "You add the name of Abubeckar to that of Mahomet; so that, by your own confession, that is added since Mahomet's time." Some of them now suspected, and inquired if he were not such an one. This led to an understanding; and a long dispute, in which he explained to them many of our customs in worship, and made appeals to their conscience. One asked, if he were not affected by the contempt of his former friends, and wondered he could be so hardened as thus openly to contend for Christianity.—Abdol: "I am, indeed, affected; and my heart by no means approves of your opposition: you know, that at Lucknow, had such things been said to me, how I should have resisted; but now I am withheld. I am no longer in my own keeping, but in the power of another." These asked who that might be. He answered: "I am restrained, and enabled to bear your reproach, by the power of the Holy Spirit." They were silent.

He went last to the old merchant, who has a house at Delhi, where he formerly resided, and with some of whose children Abdol was educated. He treated Abdol with more affection than any of the others; and was much moved by his exhortations to seek salvation from Christ at the eleventh hour. He, and two others of the whole crowd assembled, took a copy of St. Matthew's Gospel. Many might have been given away; but, where no disposition appeared to read them, it was thought best not to give them.

In one company, Abdol had occasion to mention his having been baptized by Mr. Brown. Some one inquired, "where is Mr. Brown now?"—Abdol: "He is where he has long intended to go. He is no longer in this world." They said, "That is very well! May you soon go after him, and no longer make this ado about your religion?"—Abdol: "I do, indeed, desire to be where Mr. Brown is, and care not how soon I may be taken: but

think not that this religion depends on Mr. Brown, or on me; for, if I were taken away, God can raise up one from among your own selves to supply my place."

The above is a very abridged account of what passed on that day. In the evening, Abdol was quite exhausted; and, for two days after, appeared much cast down; but, on reading the account of the opposition which Jeremiah met with, he seemed much encouraged; and commented, with great feeling, on the impatience which the Prophet discovered, saying, that he had to-day found his own history; adding, "How truly is this the word of God! From David, all the Prophets agree with the Gospel, in writing the heart dreiful above all things and desperately wicked."

(To be Continued.)

From the Baltimore Telegraph.

EUROPEAN PROSPECTS.

We presented to the public in the Telegraph of the 2d inst. a remarkable document, signed by the three great potentates of Europe, the monarchs of Russia, of Prussia, and of Germany. They solemnly recognize the Christian religion, as the basis of all authority, and pledge themselves to each other, to use all their influence for the dissemination of the truths of the Gospel. They invite all other Christian powers to join the confederacy, assuring them of their cordial reception. The Emperor Alexander, as it now appears, has commanded this document to be published, and to be read in all the Churches. They agree to make the Holy Scriptures their rule of action—as men and as monarchs, to be united in indissoluble fraternity; to lend to each other, on every occasion, and in every place, assistance, aid, and support. They profess to regard themselves as the fathers of three distinct families, known by the names of Austria, Russia and Prussia; to testify, by mutual acts of kindness, the reciprocal affections by which they are animated.—They declare, that their respective subjects have, in fact, no sovereign but their Redeemer; they solemnly deny, that this confederacy has in view any other object, than to shew, in the face of the Universe, their unwavering determination, to adopt, for the only rule of their conduct, the precepts of justice, of charity, and of peace, which, as mighty potentates, they consider themselves as under a double obligation faithfully to observe. Let it further be considered, that these monarchs are bound by the provisions of a pre-existing treaty, to meet either personally, or by deputies, once every year, for the purpose of amicably adjusting any controversies that may arise, and thereby preventing an appeal to the sword. This treaty is signed at Paris, and it presents a solemn and soothing spectacle. We behold in that very city, where triumphant atheism was once publicly promulgated and preached, where blasphemy, sacrilege, murder, and impiety, assumed the forms of law, where robbery was clothed in the robes of judicial dignity, we behold in this very city, three mighty monarchs, while covered with all the radiance of victory, and surrounded by triumphant armies, casting their beamy crowns at the feet of their Redeemer, imploring a continuance of his mercies, and acknowledging, with all humility, his sovereignty and his sceptre. In the very place, where infidel and atheistic philosophy stalked abroad at noonday, three triumphant monarchs repair, to disrobe themselves of the splendid trappings of royalty, and confess that the head which once wore a crown of thorns, is the only legitimate object of earthly homage. In his awful presence, the beams of their own majesty vanish from their eyes—their diamonds lose their lustre—the distinctions between earthly sovereigns and earthly subjects disappear; for they acknowledge themselves all subjects of our common Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ.

When we behold a spectacle, so novel, and so interesting, morally considered, what shall we say when we contemplate the political character of such a document! To take one solitary fact for the foundation of a system, either moral, political, or religious, is an error common to vulgar minds—we must take this fact in connection with the unexampled zeal now manifested by all Christian nations, for the promulgation of divine truth, with the societies formed, for the sending of missionaries, for purposes so benevolent—with the awful sufferings of Europe, while oppressed by the armed disciples of an infidel philosophy—with the cruel conflagrations and murders, which have rendered sepulchres more frequent to the eye, than family mansions. We must, to judge of the political bearing of this important document, likewise connect it with the partial repose, that Europe now enjoys—with the resurrection of agriculture, and of commerce, the resuscitation of all the arts of social life, and all their attendant blessings. Whether the Deity, in the dispensation of his inscrutable providence, will prolong the brilliance

of this animating spectacle, or veil it in thick clouds—whether the triumphant hosannas, now resounding from united Europe, are still to be prolonged, or to be succeeded shortly by the blasts of the cannon, is only known to the Lord of life and death, who disposes as he pleases of Kingdoms, Empires and Continents, in whose sight diamonds are but common dust, and with whom mighty monarchs are but the humble instruments of his will. To the Christian, however, it affords a salutary fear, that the times are rapidly approaching, foretold by holy men, when all nations, kindreds, tongues and languages, will "learn war no more," but in imitation of the example set by the conquerors of France, shall bend in homage to our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

Testimonies in favour of the Bible, by Celebrated Characters.

The celebrated Sir William Jones, at the end of his Bible, wrote the following words:—"I have regularly and attentively perused these Holy Scriptures; and am of opinion, that this volume (independently of its divine origin) contains more true sublimity, more exquisite beauty, more pure morality, more important history, and finer strains of poetry and eloquence, than can be collected from all other books in whatever age or language they may have been written. The unstrained application of them to events which took place long after the publication, is a solid ground for belief that they are genuine productions, and consequently inspired."

Mr. Addison, speaking of the superior perfections of the Sacred Volume to every human work, says the great and glorious truths which it discovers to us are, compared with those which we elsewhere acquire, as the creator contrasted with his works. "Had Cicero," says he, "lived to see all that Christianity has brought to light, how would he who so fondly hoped for immortality, have lavished out all the force of eloquence in those noblest of contemplations—the Resurrection, and the Judgment that will follow it: How had his breast glowed with pleasure, when the whole compass of futurity, revealed in these pages, lay open to his view: How would he have entered, with the force of lightning, into the affections of his hearers, upon those glorious themes, which are contained in the Bible—themes, which when enlarged on by a skillful Christian Orator, make us break out into the same expressions, as those of the two disciples who met our Saviour, after he rose from the dead: "Did not our hearts burn within us, while he talked with us by the way, and while he opened unto us the Scriptures?"

The learned Mr. Locke, (after demonstrating the truth of the Holy Scriptures in various ways) thus expressed himself, in a letter to a friend, just before he died:—"Study the Holy Scriptures, especially the New Testament; for therein are contained the words of eternal life. The Bible has God for its author, Salvation for its end, and truth for its matter, without any mixture of error."

Similar testimonies in favour of the Bible might be adduced in the immortal Bacon, Lord Verulam; in the great Sir Isaac Newton, who wrote to prove the excellence of the Scriptures; in Mr. Boyle, who instituted means to elucidate their truth; in Mr. West, who wrote a Treatise on the Resurrection; in Lord George Lintolton, whose illustrious rank received splendour from his talents, and who has done essential service to the Christian Cause, by his admirable work on the conversion of St. Paul; all these it will be observed were Laymen, and therefore cannot be suspected of any undue partiality for the Scriptures; and to such distinguished names might be added those of a Milton, a Male, a Johnson, a Cowper, a Bryant, a Beattie, a Cumberland—Laymen also most eminently distinguished for their learning and science, yet who deemed all their learning, all science, of little worth compared with what they derived from the Book of God.

The excellent Dr. Watts, (in his advice to young men) says: "Whatever your circumstances may be in this world, value the Bible, as your best treasure; and, whatever be your employment, look upon religion as your best business. The Bible contains eternal life in it, and religion is the only way for you to become possessed of it."

Dr. Leachman, upon his death bed, thus addressed the son of a nobleman who had been under his care: "You see my young friend, the situation in which I now am. I have not many days to live, and am happy that you witness the tranquility of my last moments. But it is not tranquility alone; it is joy and triumph—nay, it is complete exultation." His features brightened, and his voice rose in energy as he spoke. "And whence," said he, "does this exultation spring?—From that Book," said he, pointing to the Bible:—"From that blessed Book, too much neglected indeed, but which contains invaluable treasures!

treasures of bliss and rejoicing, for it makes us certain that this mortal shall put on immortality."

Judge Hale, in a letter to his children says: "It has been my practice to require you to be frequent in reading the Scriptures, with due observation and understanding, which will make you wise for this world, and that which is to come." And in a letter to his son, he says, "There is no book like the Bible for excellent learning, wisdom and use: it is want of understanding in them who think or speak otherwise."

Lord Rochester, in his last illness, would frequently lay his hand on the Bible, and say "There is true Philosophy. There is the wisdom that speaks to the heart. A bad life is the only grand objection to this book."

Sir John Eardly Wilmot, in a letter to his eldest son, expresses himself in these words: "Let me exhort you to read with the greatest attention both the Old and New Testaments, you will find your mind extremely calmed by so doing, and every tumultuous passion bridled by that firm belief of a resurrection, which is so evidently marked out and impressed upon mankind, by Christianity."

BRIEF VIEW OF THE BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

(Continued from our last.)

10. NAGPORE.

Mr. —, and Ram-mohun.

Nagpore is in the Mahratta Country, 615 miles west of Calcutta. Its population has been estimated at 80,000 inhabitants. There is no missionary sent by the society to this station; but a gentleman whose heart is much engaged in the work, has been long actively employed in circulating the Scriptures, and in other engagements of a missionary kind.

In 1812 he visited Serampore and joined the Church there. He expected to baptize several natives on his return. A school is established, and the Scriptures are read at the houses of many by the boys educated in it. The parents encourage their boys to learn that they may obtain books, and many of their mothers occasionally attend at the schools to hear the Scriptures read. One boy reads the Testament to seven or eight people in his father's house, and some who have there heard the Scriptures have attended at the schools to hear them read. There were 84 belonging to the school. An attempt is making at Nagpore to translate the Scriptures into the Gaudes; the inquirers here are daily increasing; Ram-mohun, a native preacher, is at this station.

11. COLUMBO.

Mr. Chater.

Columbo in Ceylon, about 1220 miles S. S. W. from Calcutta, established in 1812. This island is said to contain 270,000 inhabitants, of whom 50,000 bear the Christian name. A large edition of the New Testament in Cingalese has lately been printed for their use at Serampore, at the expense of the Calcutta Bible Society. Mr. and Mrs. Chater have established a boarding-school, and obtained a place of worship. He appears to be much esteemed, and to have a prospect of usefulness. He has already got access to the natives, one of whom he considers another "Cornelius," with whom he has had several conversations on the gospel through an interpreter. Mr. Chater has made some proficiency in Cingalese. He is very desirous of some brother to assist in preaching the gospel.

12. PATNA.

Mr. Thompson.

Patna is a city of Hindostan proper, the capital of Behar, 320 miles N. W. from Calcutta, on the south bank of the Ganges, said to contain 500,000 inhabitants.

The station was established in 1812, by Mr. Thompson. He is country-born, and able to preach in three languages, English, Bengalee, and Hindostanee. He has a pleasing prospect of success, and appears, by the distribution of portions of the Scriptures, and Tracts in the Hindoe, Persian, Bengalee, and Arabic languages, to have produced considerable interest and inquiry. A school upon the British System has been established by Mr. Thompson, assisted by a lad from the Calcutta school. The aged father of a Mussulman who was presented with a copy of the Gospel, mentioned that upwards of twenty-five Persians Mussulmans attend to the reading of the Gospels by his son daily, in the school of a Moulavee, where the young man is placed, and where they meet for instruction.

13. BOMBAY.

Caraphel Aratoon.

Bombay or Surat, situated on the western side of the great peninsula of India, at the distance of 1010 miles west of Calcutta. By the distribution of Tracts in

A new station has been attempted at Diacca during the last year. This is a district in the eastern quarter of Bengal, 180 miles from Calcutta. The number of inhabitants are estimated to exceed 150,000, of whom more than one half are Mahomedans.

English and other languages there is a spirit of inquiry among all ranks—Armenians, English, Mussulmans, Hindus, Parsees, and Portuguese. The Armenians in Bombay are numerous; the Parsees about 20,000; there are 1500 temples, and 11,000 houses of Mussulmans; 200,000 Hindus, 15 houses of Jews; 20 houses of Europeans, besides the military officers; and 100 houses of Portuguese.

This station was formed by *Carahit Aratoon* in 1812. He first stopped at Bombay, but afterwards went to Surat, where his wife was born, who of course understands the Guzeratee language; in which a font of types are preparing for printing the Scriptures. He himself can read the Mahratta Testament; so that the dialect spoken there will be easily acquired.

14. CHITTAGONG.

Mr. Du Bruyn.

Chittagong lies in the eastern extremity of Bengal, on the borders of the immense forests of Teak Wood, which divide the British dominions from the Burman empire. It is about 230 miles east of Calcutta.

This station was formed in 1812 by Mr. Du Bruyn. The prospect is encouraging. The people are solicitous for the education of their children.

15. SIRDHANA.

Mr. Chamberlain, and Purum-anunda.

Sirdhana is the capital of a small independent territory fifty miles north of Delhi and Hindostan, beyond Agra, near the Punjab, or country of the Sikhs. It is about 920 miles N.W. from Calcutta. At Sirdhana Mr. Chamberlain arrived in 1813, at the request of the Prime Minister of Her Highness the Begum Sombre, by whom he has been favourably received. From this place Mr. C. says, "a correspondence may be opened with the Punjab, Shreenagar, and Kashmir, and that the Shikh Rajah has expressed a desire to have a teacher for his children." Five schools are already established for teaching Persian and Hindustani. Mr. C. is much assisted by Purum-anunda, a converted Brahmin. They have been employed of late in preaching and circulating the Scriptures at Delhi: also at Hurdwar, where 100,000 pilgrims of different nations were assembled. A Shikh Rajah, with 30,000 followers, applied to him for the Scriptures.

16. JAVA.

Messrs. Robinson and Riley.

This station was formed by Mr. Robinson, who arrived at the island in 1813. His first residence was at Weltevreden, but he has since taken a house, and opened a school at Molenuliet, within a mile of Batavia, and 2350 miles S. E. from Calcutta. Serious soldiers have for a considerable time been resident in the island, and a church has lately been formed. A literary society, with the permission of Government, has ordered an edition of the Scriptures in the Malay language, for the use of the Malay Christian inhabitants, to be printed at Serampore, to which the Governor General is said to have subscribed 10,000 rupees. Mr. Riley, and a native preacher, have lately joined him from Calcutta. A son of Mr. Leonard accompanied Mr. Robinson, and has established a school upon the British System at Java. Mr. R. is studying both the Malay and Javanese languages. The Malays in general speak Portuguese, and Mr. R. has written to Calcutta for a Portuguese brother to come and live amongst them.

17. PANDUA.

Krishnoo.

Pandua lies at the north-east extremity of Bengal, 310 miles N.E. from Calcutta, and within a fortnight's journey on foot to China.

This station was formed in 1813, by Krishnoo, a zealous and indefatigable native preacher, who has baptized several persons. A school-house also is erected.

18. AVA.

Mr. Felix Carey.

Mr. Felix Carey has lately formed a new station at Ava, the capital of the empire, 500 miles east from Calcutta, where he is greatly favoured by the Emperor; by whose order a printing-press has been established there.

19. AMBOYNA.

Mr. Jabez Carey and Mr. Trowl.

Amboyna is about 3230 miles S. E. from Calcutta, and near the S.W. point of the Island of Ceram.

This station was formed by Mr. Jabez Carey, who left Calcutta for this island early in 1814. He was sent by the British Government at Bengal, in compliance with the desire of the Resident of Amboyna, formerly a student to Mr. Carey in the college of Fort William. Mr. Trowl is on his voyage to join Mr. Carey at this station. Orders are given by the Resident for an edition of 3000 copies of the Malay Bible, to be printed at Serampore for the use of the Malay Christians in the island, who are said to be 20,000, and to have neither ministers nor schoolmasters. The Resident, Mr. Martin, proposed the establishment of a central school at Fort Victoria, the capital, upon the plan of the British System, which

Mr. Carey is to superintend. He will have five or six islands under his care.

20. ALLAHABAD.

Mr. N. Kerr, and Kureem.

This station was formed in 1814, by Mr. N. Kerr, and a native brother, Kureem. Allahabad is a large city of Hindostan, situated about half way between Patna and Agra, at the Fork, or junction of the Ganges and Jumma rivers, about 490 miles W.N.W. from Calcutta. At this city Mr. Kerr, who had lately returned from Rangoon, on account of its disagreeing with his health, arrived with his companion early in 1814. There is a large annual resort of pilgrims to this place; many of whom are drowned by suffering themselves to be conducted to the middle of the river, where they sink with pots of earth tied to their feet.

This island and that of Java being ceded to the Dutch, an application has been made by the Committee to the Governments requesting their favour and protection for the Missionaries; which has been kindly attended to by His Britannic Majesty's Ministers, and by His Excellency the Dutch Ambassador in this country.

FROM THE CHRISTIAN HERALD.

A Memoir on the subject of a general Bible Society for the United States of America.

In a country possessing as many Bible Societies as the United States, it cannot be necessary to prove, that every Christian is under an obligation to promote the universal diffusion of the sacred records of his religion. The obligation is felt and acknowledged; and if the efforts of American Christians to disseminate the Scriptures, have not been proportionate to their abilities, it has arisen from their ignorance of the great want of Bibles, and from a want of concert among themselves, in consequence of the plan they have unfortunately adopted, of establishing independent local Bible Societies.

To convince the Christians of America that greater exertions are necessary than have hitherto been made, and to induce them to adopt a new system for the direction of their exertions, by showing the utter inefficiency of their present system, is the object of the following Memoir.

To prove that greater exertions are necessary it will be sufficient to show, First, the number of Bibles wanted at home and abroad; and then,

To ascertain the number we have distributed.

On entering upon the first enquiry, our hearts sink within us at the recollection, that while the population of those countries in which the religion of Christ is professed, is no more than 213 millions, it is computed that there are in the world no less than 550 millions of souls, who have not heard of his name.

But while we lament the darkness of the heathen world, let us not think that the light of the Gospel is freely diffused in those lands on which the Sun of Righteousness has risen; for, on examination, we shall find that thousands and millions are hid from the brightness of his beams.

The whole number of Bibles which, in 1807, had ever been printed for the immense empire of Russia, whose population exceeds 50 millions, was about six thousand; and so late as 1811, there were in the provinces of Esthonia and Livonia, 400,000 families without a Bible.

In 1812, the number of persons speaking the Finnish language was not less than 1,300,000; and yet for 30 years before, not a Bible had been printed for their use; and scarcely a single copy was to be purchased.

In 1811, there were upwards of 1,500,000 Protestants in Hungary, possessed of but few Bibles.

In 1813, it was computed that four out of five in Denmark were without Bibles.

In 1807, in Iceland, whose population is about 50,000, there were only 40 or 50 Bibles.

In 1810, there were of the Persian Christians (so called) 200,000 who had never seen a Bible in their own tongue; and in Ceylon 350,000 professors of Christianity equally destitute.

In 1805, it was computed that in the southern part of Ireland two thirds of the Protestant families were without Bibles, and among the Catholics it was supposed that not more than one family in 500 had a copy of the Scriptures.

Let us now direct our view to Great-Britain, where we are apt to suppose that "the darkness is past, and that the true light now shineth."

In Wales, there are 350,000 people speaking the Welsh language; but for 50 years before 1793, not a Bible had been printed for their use.

In 1807, among 4000 persons in a certain parish in Scotland, there were found but 12 Bibles.

In England so late as 1814, of 960 families in the town and neighbourhood of Southampton, 415 families, containing 1784 individuals, were found, on examination, to be without Bibles.

In 1810, it was computed that there were 10,000 families in the county of Norfolk without Bibles.

From an actual inquiry made by order of the Bishop of Durham, it was found that in that diocese there were 5800 families without a Bible; estimating the

rest of England and Wales in this proportion, they must contain 350,000 families destitute of the Scriptures.

If such be the famine of the word of God in Great Britain, where Protestantism and religious zeal have so greatly tended to diffuse it, how grievous must be the scarcity in France, Spain, Italy, and other Catholic countries!

Let us now look at home, and let us begin our inquiries with a State which has long been distinguished for the religious habits of its citizens. The Report of the Connecticut Bible Society for 1812, informs us that there were more in that State without the Scriptures than the funds of the Society could supply; and let us remember, that this is one of the most able Societies in the United States, and the State is probably better supplied with Bibles than any other district of the same population in the world. The Report of the Massachusetts Bible Society for 1813, asserts, that there are many settlements in the District of Maine, in which only one or two Bibles could be found. During the year preceding this Report, the Society had distributed within the Commonwealth no less than 2296 Bibles and 532 Testaments and they declare that, "however improbable it may seem, this number was needed."

In 1814, it was estimated that there were in Ohio 13,000 families destitute of the Scriptures; 12,000 in the Territories of Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri; 5000 in the Mississippi Territory; 8000 in Louisiana; 10,000 in Tennessee; and 30,000 in Kentucky!

Such is the dearth of the Scriptures both at home and abroad. Surely "darkness has covered the earth, and gross darkness the people." But while we wonder at and lament this darkness, let us examine what we have done to dissipate it.

Since 1808, when the first Bible Society was established, the Christians of the United States have, through the medium of their Societies, distributed about 150,000 copies of the Bible, in four languages, and chiefly among their own countrymen. Such is the offering which, as a nation, we have made at the shrine of Christian benevolence;—such is the return we have made to Heaven, for the national and individual blessings we enjoy!

Let us see what others have done in the same cause.

It appears from the last Report of the British and Foreign Bible Society, that the Christians of Great-Britain have, during the last eleven years, through the medium of that Society, been instrumental in distributing 1,299,282 copies of the Scriptures, in 55 languages, and have aided in the establishment of Bible Societies in almost every part of the Protestant world. The income of this Society, for the last year, amounted to \$445,000, a sum sufficient to purchase, in this country, 600,000 Bibles, like those distributed by the American Societies.

In one year, then, the British and Foreign Bible Society could distribute 600,000 Bibles; while the American Societies, since 1808 to the present time, have not probably distributed more than 150,000!

And does the zeal and ability of the British Christians exceed that of ours in this proportion? Heaven forbid. To what, then, is amazing difference to be imputed? Soberly to the difference of the instruments employed. Let us therefore examine these instruments, and compare them with each other.

To promote the general diffusion of the Bible, the Christians of America have established 108 independent local Bible Societies, which are scattered throughout the United States from Vermont to Louisiana.

(To be continued.)

UTILITY OF RELIGIOUS TRACTS.

The following Anecdotes are from the Reports of the London Tract Society.

STOCKHOLM, APRIL 15, 1808.

My very dear Brother,

Last week the first Tract was printed, and between two and three thousand have already been dispersed and sent to different parts of the country. We thought it best to print the little Tract concerning James Covey first. It has made a very good impression on the minds of many already. I have just heard this morning that one of them has found its way to the Prince Royal? he was rather diverted with the first part of it; but when he came to Covey's conversion, he grew very serious, and at last burst into tears. Little did poor Covey think that his history would preach the Gospel in King's houses!

Your's most respectfully,

J. P.

From a respectable Clergyman—in the Isle of Man.

Kirk Lonan, Jan. 15, 1811.

Rev. Sir,

I feel it a duty incumbent on me to inform you of an important change which a Tract, published by the Religious Tract Society, has been instrumental in producing in one of my aged parishioners. The person in question has already numbered his three-score years and ten, and is fast advancing to eternity. He has been through life a man of decent external deportment, "who trusted in himself that he was righteous," while he

was an entire stranger to real religion, and utterly insensible of his need of a Saviour. I some time ago presented him with a few Religious Tracts made up into a small volume, and among the rest the Tract "To the Aged." He appeared highly gratified, and promised to read them carefully. Having called on him within these few days, I perceived an evident alteration in his manner and appearance. He was eagerly desirous of conversing on his spiritual concerns, and began by saying, "I confess, before God and man, that I am a vile and miserable sinner;" and then taking up the little book of Tracts which lay in the window, with tears streaming from his eyes, and with the strongest marks of penitence, he spoke nearly in these words: "This Tract, 'to the Aged,' has opened my eyes to see myself a lost and ruined man—oh! it has made me very wretched; but then it has comforted too; for it tells me that Jesus Christ has saved sinners, as vile and miserable as I am, and has brought back wandering souls from the very gates of hell."

On further conversation with him, and from the reports of some of his neighbours, I find that deep, and I trust an effectual and abiding change has been wrought in him. His views of himself, and of the world, are entirely changed. He has begun to search the Scriptures with great ardour, and to accompany the reading of them with earnest prayer. I perceived, on inspection, that the Tract to the Aged had been so often thumbed and read, and probably wetted by the old man's tears, as to be scarcely legible.

There is reason to hope that the Divine blessing has, in many other instances, accompanied the visits of these little harbingers of salvation to the villages and cottages throughout the Isle of Man; but, should their introduction among us have been successful only in *this one instance*, I will be bold to say, that the Society may consider all their labour of love in dispersing of the Tracts as abundantly compensated.

H. S.

Journal of Congress.

FOURTEENTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

IN SENATE.

April 13.

The bill from the House, to erect Indiana territory into a State, was read a third time and passed.

The bill from the House, to change the mode and rate of taxation on distillation of spirits in the United States, was read a third time and passed.

PLASTER TRADE.

Mr. Forsyth, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, made a report on the various petitions respecting the Plaster trade, and the trade of the British West-Indies, recommending that no importations be permitted from British colonies in America, or the British West-India islands, but in American vessels. The report was ordered to lie on the table.

April 17.

After disposing of other business, the Senate resumed the Tariff bill.

The motion to reduce the duty on woollens from 25 to 20 per cent ad valorem, was negatived, after debate, by a large majority.

A motion to limit the continuance of the 25 per cent. to one year, instead of three, was equally unsuccessful.

An attempt to reduce the duties on Salt from 20 to 12½ cents failed.

A motion to confine the low duties on Teas to such as may be imported from China, was agreed to.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

April 11.

The bill to reward with 100,000 dollars, the captors of certain Algerine vessels, was called up by Mr. Forsyth, on whose motion it was amended by striking out the words "in consideration of the valour and promptitude with which the capture was effected;" and the bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The House, in the course of the day, refused, on the call of Mr. Huger, to take up the report of the joint committee on the subject of the remains of General Washington—ayes 43, noes 51.

The following Message was received from the President of the U. States:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

With a view to the more convenient management of the important and growing business connected with the grant of exclusive rights to Inventors and Authors, I recommend the establishment of a distinct office, within the Department of State, connected therewith, under a director, with a salary adequate to its services, and with the privilege of franking communications to the office. I recommend also that further restraints be imposed on the issue of patents to wrongful claimants, and further guards provided against fraudulent exactions of fees by persons possessed of patents.

JAMES MADISON.

April 11, 1816.

April 12.

NATIONAL CURRENCY. Mr. Calhoun from the committee on an uniform national currency, reported, in a modified shape, the bill to provide for the collecting the public revenue in

the legal currency. The amendment made by the committee, to the bill, in striking out the 3d section, imposed a stamp duty of 10 per cent on the notes of those banks which pay specie on the 31st December, leaving only the provision which exempts such notes from being received in payment of debts due the United States, bill was committed to a committee of the whole house.

On calling the bill to authorize the appointment of Admirals in the navy, Mr. Pleasants moved the House go into committee of the whole on that bill; which was negatived—38, noes 54.

The bill to establish a National university was also called up by Mr. Pleasants, but the House refused to consider a large majority.

April 13.

EXPORTATION OF SPECIE.

Mr. Calhoun, from the committee on the National Currency, who were yesterday instructed to enquire into the expediency of prohibiting for a limited time the exportation of bullion and silver, reported a resolution that it is inexpedient at the present time to make such prohibition; which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

INCREASE OF THE NAVY.

The House, in committee of the whole on the bill providing for the gradual increase of the Navy.

Mr. Pleasants [Chairman of the committee] entered into a detailed statement of the considerations on which the committee had formed the bill, and reasons for deviating from a previous heretofore to the Secretary's recommendations. It was, he said, within the collection of the committee, that in port made to the Senate in the course of the session of Congress, the Secretary of the Navy recommended an additional to the present navy, of a ship of 74 guns, two of 44, and two sloops of war of the heaviest class. Mr. Pleasants said, he had given much consideration on the subject, and after obtaining all the information they could, from the sources related in their judgments to furnish the best, they had determined to recommend to the House the provisions contained in the present bill. There would be some difficulty in framing a bill such a way as to have provided certain annual addition to the navy, timbers and other necessary materials could not have been procured in any way as to ensure a punctual compliance with the law. The committee, therefore, determined to recommend an annual appropriation of one million of dollars for eight years; this would add an addition to our present navy, nine 74 gun ships, 12 of 44, and three steam batteries; two of the latter to be applied to the defence of the Chesapeake, and one to the defence of New Orleans. The Secretary of adding one 74, two 44's, and two sloops, annually, would have required appropriation for that term of years of a million of dollars. Mr. Pleasants observed, that it was the opinion of the committee, that our naval armaments had better be applied to procuring heavy ships immediately. That sloops of war, though of great use in time of war, might easily be procured in a very short time by the government either by having them built at the yards or by contract. Indeed, in the opinion of one at least, very inferior officer, that sloops of war ought to form a permanent part of our navy, but when it was found necessary to them in time of war, they should be on the return of peace. According to an estimate, said Mr. P. made in the beginning of the session to the Secretary of the Navy, and on the files of this House, it will cost to build and equip a 74 gun ship, \$384,862—this sum, multiplied by nine, the number of 74's to be built in eight years, would be \$3,463,768. The bill now before the House, for equipping a 44 gun frigate, would cost \$268,400 dollars—which sum multiplied by twelve, the number of frigates to be built in eight years, would be \$3,220,800 dollars. The steam batteries they had allowed one million of dollars more. The whole sum estimated by the committee for building the proposed ships, line, heavy frigates, and steam batteries, is \$7,684,558 dollars. The committee took some pains to ascertain, whether such a thing could be ascertained any thing like certainty, the cost the United States to man a fleet of such ships. From information from the most intelligent sources, they have no doubt that such a fleet could be easily manned. The present navy, it is not ascertained with precision, probably little or nothing less than perhaps 80 thousand. One fourth of the number may be calculated on for service. The number of privateers allowed to a 74 is 200; ordinary and boys, 300—12 74's then would require 2,400 privateers, and 3,600 ordinary and boys; 6,000 in the whole—proportion for frigates, sloops, &c. It was well known also, that ordinary seamen and boys, may make up a part, men taught to handle the guns.

Washington, April 16.

The session of Congress is drawing to a close very rapidly. The Tariff bill, now before the Senate, is the only measure which appears likely to occupy much of the time of Congress before its adjournment. Many of the measures before the two Houses will, of course, be overlooked, or dismissed without consideration; amongst which, with many others, may be reckoned the project of a National University, of an Invalid Corps, the proposed Bankrupt Law, &c. &c. The House of Representatives yesterday fixed on Saturday next for the day of adjournment; but it is not possible they can, by that time, complete the business necessary to be done. The adjournment will, however, probably take place in the course of the next week.

[Nats. In.]

The Tariff bill yesterday principally occupied the attention of the Senate. Considerable progress was made in it. The amendments reported by the financial committee, and several others, to the details of the bill, were agreed to, none of them affecting or touching the material articles of cotton or woolen fabrics. Among other amendments, the duty on clayed sugars was reduced by the Senate from 6 to 4 cents per pound; and that on other brown sugars raised from 2 1/2 to 3 cents per pound. Until the bill is finally acted on, no decision can be called conclusive. When it is finished, we shall immediately put our readers in possession of it.

[Id.]

The bill for the construction of a Canal from Lake Erie to the Hudson River, passed the New-York House of Assembly, Yeas 84, Nays 15. It has been rejected in the Senate.

In the last number of the Recorder it was stated that the late wars in Europe had cost the nations engaged in them upwards of TWELVE THOUSAND MILLION DOLLARS. This estimate is certainly within bounds; for the Government of Great Britain alone has spent within the last twenty-five years upwards of half this sum, and France, Russia, Spain, Germany and all the other countries on the Continent taken together, have surely expended more than Great Britain. This calculation can include only the sums expended by the respective Governments. But the losses of private individuals from the destruction of Commerce, from plunder, from conflagration, and from the thousand impediments which War throws in the way of industry; though they cannot be ascertained with accuracy, must have swollen this amount to many Thousand Millions more. This estimate is important, because it shows us how much nations are willing to pay, and to suffer, to gratify their pride and prejudice. It is important too as it enables us to illustrate in a definite and forcible manner the value of peace.

To form some idea of the magnitude of this sum, let it be recollected that in the year 1810, the whole U. S. States was valued at 2,519 Million dollars. The valuation now probably approaches to nearly 3000 Millions. The war in Europe then may be considered, in respect to the destruction of property as equivalent to blotting out of existence four such countries as the United States.

Take another view of the subject. Great efforts are making among Christian nations to distribute the Bible through the world, to educate young men for the ministry, to send Missionaries to the Heathen, and to establish every where free schools for the instruction of the ignorant. Great and happy effects are expected to result from these exertions. They are intended and calculated to work a revolution in some of the great principles of human conduct, to abolish deep rooted customs, to give the utmost freedom to the improvement and happiness of the human race; in short, to put an entire new face on the character of the world. Such a revolution can be effected only at an immense expense of time, and labor, and money. Yet, one year's interest of the sum which Europe has expended in War, would furnish a Bible for every family, and support a Minister and a school among every one thousand people throughout the world. It would do all that money can do, towards effecting such a Revolution.

Who can calculate then what might have been the present state of the world, if the peaceful principles recently adopted in the Holy League had influenced the sovereigns of Europe twenty-five years ago. Who can tell to what extent improvements in science and the arts might have been carried if the genius and industry of Europe had not been loaded with these Twelve Thousand Million Dollars. Above all, who can tell what would have been the effect upon the happiness and prospects of the human race, if a portion of this sum had been expended, in bringing the tribes of Asia, and Africa within the circle of civilized and Christian nations.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, February 17.

All accounts from Bavaria agree, that the differences between that country and Austria, are wholly terminated. MERLIN (of Douay) one of the 38 persons ordered to leave France as dangerous persons, left Brussels in February last for the United States. SOUVER (another of the 38) had gone to Hamburg.

London, February 21.

Yesterday a division took place in Parliament on an amendment condemning the conduct of Ministers, proposed by Lord MILROSE, when the opposition collected all their forces. The result was: For the amendment, 77; 163 majority Against it, 240; for Ministers. In the Lords the division was:—For Ministers 104.—Against them 44.

London, February 9.

In a debate in the house of Commons on the 8th of February the subject of the Holy League between Russia, Prussia and Austria, was introduced by Mr. Brougham.

Mr. Brougham said that he should move, to-morrow, for the production of two papers, which, though he had every reason to believe they existed, were not to be found in the great mass of matter already before the House. The first of these papers he could not help considering with a great degree of jealousy and alarm, coupling it with the speech made from the throne, and certain declarations of the noble lord. It was a treaty (dated the 25th of September, 1815) between Austria, Russia, and Prussia—a treaty to which this country was not a party, nor France, nor, he believed, any other power; it was ratified the 25th of December—a day ostentatiously mentioned in it as the birth-day of our Saviour. The treaty itself was of a very general nature, and seemed to have no definite, practical, or secular object; but professed to relate to the interests of the great christian nation. He suspected that more was meant by this than met the eye, and that it was in truth no more than a combination against powers who do not belong to the christian nation.

Lord Castlereagh believed the treaty had no evil views whatever. This country need not view it with any fear or jealousy; it was concluded with benevolent intentions and in all the spirit of peace, but in a form in which this country could not join. No hostility whatever was intended to states nor within the pale of the christian church; but the whole treaty was couched in the mildest spirit of christian toleration; and though it was drawn up in a manner rather unusual, yet there were no grounds whatever for entertaining the slightest jealousy.

By the arrival at Philadelphia of the schooner Saly, from Port-au-Prince, information is brought that the Spanish Patriots at Aux Cayes under General Bolivar and Sir Gregory McGregor, were to sail for the Spanish Maine with about 20 sail, in three or four days after they left—President Petion's frigate and sloop of war had gone from Port-au-Prince round there to prevent any Haytian sailors from going on the expedition.

Paris, Feb. 18.

It is said negotiations are now in progress between the Court of Rome and the different Protestant Courts relative to the Catholics who are in their States. It is resolved it is said, to establish this subject, and to consecrate the principles of public law which reconcile the interests of Princes with that of the Catholic Church. The changes which have happened in Europe, for some time having aggrandized the States of several houses foreign to this Church, require imperiously new arrangements which may meet the difficulties which occur.

Some negotiation of importance is said to be going on between the Courts of Vienna and Petersburg.

It is not at Liverpool only that failures have taken place to a great amount; letters from Glasgow have brought a list of failures to the extent of upwards of a million sterling!

The Island of St. Eustatia, was restored to the Dutch the 1st Feb. last; when the Dutch Governor was installed to the universal joy of the inhabitants. Trade is restored to its old channels; and American vessels are invited to participate in it.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

The Rev. Samuel C. Thacher is elected a member of the Corporation of Harvard College, in place of Rev. John Lathrop, D.D. deceased.

On Wednesday last, the Hon. ISAAC PARKER, Chief Justice of this Commonwealth, was inaugurated Professor of Law at Harvard University, Cambridge.

This Professorship is founded upon a donation made for this specific purpose in 1773, by the Hon. Isaac Royall, of Medford; which fund has been gradually increasing, till it is now found adequate to the expense of a course of lectures annually to the under-graduates. The name of the founder is prefixed to the Professorship, till some more munificent benefactor shall appear.

Two of the negroes, concerned in the insurrection in Virginia, were executed on the 5th inst. and two had their punishment commuted for transportation.

The Chasseur, arrived at Baltimore from Canton, fell in with the boat of a Dutch Indianman, in the China Sea, filled with men, women and children, who had been several days at the mercy of the waves, upon short allowance; having abandoned their ship, which took fire, and was momentarily expected to blow up, the fire having nearly reached her magazine; took them on board.

On Wednesday last, returned to this port in distress, the ship Rubicon, Capt. Haskell, bound hence to St. Petersburg, sailed 31st March. On the 31st, lat. 43, lon. 48, 10 o'clock at night, struck a piece

of ice, apparently not much larger than a long boat, stove in the plank on the starboard bow, and split the stem, broke off two timbers, and started the bolts on the larboard bow. Went below immediately and found the water pouring in fast—put the sails aback, set the pumps to work, and a consultation was held by the Capt. and officers, when it was agreed, that, for the preservation of the ship and cargo, it was best to lighten her forward; cut away the best bower anchor, hove overboard a small one, a gun, and every thing heavy off the deck; broke open the forward hatch, and hove overboard all the goods that first came to hand, such as oil, wine, hdds. sugar, rice, barks, madder, &c.; after throwing over about 40 tons of goods from forward, one pump kept her free. April 1st, spoke an English ship from N. Orleans for Liverpool; next day ship Ann-Maria, Waite, from Liverpool, arrived at N. York, both of them rendered every assistance in their power. April 6, spoke ship Pactolus, Leach, from Lisbon, who kept co. with her to Boston.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

On Thursday, the 11th inst. about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the large and elegant building, erected and owned by Amasa Nichols, Esq. in the centre of the town of Dudley, and designed for an Academy, was consumed by fire. The house contained twelve large rooms for the use of the school and steward, a spacious chapel above the same, with galleries and a stage for speaking; the whole admirably calculated for such an institution. One room only had been plastered, in which the school had been commenced and kept one quarter, which ended the Friday previous. After a vacation of three weeks, it was to have been continued, with prospects encouraging to Mr. Nichols, and bidding fair to be highly beneficial to the community.

The loss sustained by Mr. Nichols cannot be much less than 10,000 dollars. His persevering exertions for two years past, in an undertaking for the benefit of the rising generation, urgently and loudly call for assistance from a benevolent public.—Worcester Spy.

Concord, April 16.

Distressing.—A two story house in Dunbarton was destroyed by fire about a fortnight since in the day time; and, shocking to relate, its owner and occupant, a Mr. Perley, aged 82 years, was consumed with it. On first discovering the fire, the old gentleman ascended to the garret with an axe, in order to prevent its progress; but at the first blow a part of the roof fell, in a direction that precluded the possibility of his retreat. A son, who had followed him, and would have rushed to destruction to save his father's life, was barely rescued from the flames.

New-York, April 19.

Adjournment of the Legislature.—The Legislature of this State adjourned at half past two o'clock yesterday morning; and the members from this city arrived here in the Steam-boat this morning.

We extremely regret to state, that the Canal Bill was rejected by the Senate; and nothing done on the subject, except the appointment of five commissioners, with directions to re-explore the country, and mark out again the line of the canal.

The Bill, to prevent the issuing of notes less than one dollar, was lost in the Senate.

The Governor's salary is raised to 7500 dollars and house rent; and the salaries of the Chancellor and the Judges of the Supreme Court to 4500 dollars.

A Contingent Fund of 3000 dollars is also put into the hands of the Governor.

Dallas's Resignation.—The Baltimore Patriot says—"We learn from a correct source, that Mr. Dallas has signified to the President his desire to leave the Treasury, as soon as a successor can be selected."

Thermometrical Register.

April 15—21, 1816.

THERMOMETER.				WIND.		WEATHER.	
D	S	F	M	SE	SW		
15.30	38	34	W	NW	NW	clear, clou.	clou.
16.32	38	32	NW	NW	NW	th. clou.	clou.
17.30	42	34	NW	NW	NW	clear, clear.	clear.
18.32	42	37	NW	SW	SW	th. clou.	clou.
19.34	42	41	NW	NW	NW	clear, clou.	clou.
20.40	52	44	N	N	N	clear, clear.	clear.
21.37	50	40	NW	N	N	clear, br. cl.	clou.

MARRIED.

In this town, Mr. Elijah Fitch, to Miss Mary Morse.
On Thursday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Sharp, Mr. John F. Rossman, to Miss Eliza Gleason, both of this town.
On Sunday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Sharp, Mr. Moses Jaquith to Miss Mary Alexander.
On Sunday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Lowell, Mr. Lorenzo Draper to Miss Rosamond Cook.
In New-York, Captain Thomas M. Reed, of the United States Army, to Miss Charlotte E. Berrian, daughter of James Berrian, merchant.
In Portland Mr. Zebulon Westcott, of North Yarmouth, to Mrs. M. Ombree.

DIED.

In this town—Dr. Benjamin Reed, aged 32—On Tuesday, Miss Sylvia Christie, formerly of Newburyport.
On Thursday Mrs. Jerusha Trank, aged 74.
On Sunday morning, Miss Mary Sewall, eldest daughter of Joseph Sewall, Esq. aged 26.
Captain John Williams, aged about 33 years, master of the schooner Susannah, of Fredericksburg, Virginia.
In Charlestown, on Sunday evening, Miss

Dolly Robbins, aged 31, daughter of Mr. Jacob Robbins.

In Philadelphia, March 30th, Dr. Guilford Hodges, aged 38.

In Pittsfield, Mr. Ralf Warriner, 23.

At Georgetown, D. C. on the 15th inst. aged 19 years, Gerardus W. Wiley, second son of the late Rev. David Wiley, of that place.

On the 13th inst. in Tennessee, of wounds received in a rencounter with Colonel Simpson, Gen. Thomas K. Harris, lately a Member of Congress from that state.

In Roxbury Widow Anne Mayo, aged 76. In Charlestown Mr. Nathaniel Godfrey, son of the late Mr. Nathaniel Godfrey, aged 26. In Hopkinton, N. H. Mr. Daniel Tenney, aged 82, a soldier of the revolution, whose brother was killed by his side at the battle of Bunker-Hill.

In Salem Mr. Philip Greely, blockmaker; Mr. George Jackson, aged 29. In Newburyport Mrs. Dolly Greenleaf, aged 59. In Portland Mrs. Sarah, wife of Mr. Charles Farley, aged 32. In South Carolina, March 15, Mr. Alexander Moore, killed by a fall from his horse; 20th, Mr. Newman Moore, his brother, both natives of Ireland.

In Leominster, Capt. Enoch Bontelle. In Dorchester Mrs. Abigail Capen, aged 82. In Uxbridge, Mass. Dr. Abijah Willard, aged 35. In Warwick Mr. John Warner, aged 23. In Providence Mrs. Sally, wife of Mr. Nicolas Angell, aged 50; Mrs. Ann, wife of Griffin Child, aged 41. In Huntington, Conn. Elisha Mills, Esq. aged 85.

The deaths in New-York last week were 49—two of the small-pox, and 4 by suicide.

In Holden, suddenly, on the 8th inst. Mr. Samuel Chickering, aged 61 years.

In Leicester, on the 10th inst. Miss Sally Watson, aged 27.

In Athol, on the 27th ultimo, Miss Sally Briggs, daughter of Deacon Isaac Briggs, aged 27 years.

In Upton, March 1, Mr. Joseph Taft, aged 42 years.

In Douglas, on the 25th of March, (drowned in Manchag Pond) Mr. Caleb Wilder, of Ashburnham.

In Sterling, on the 9th inst. Peggy Dechester, a woman of colour, aged CVII years.

In Hardwick, March 14, Abner Robinson, a twin daughter of Mr. Jonathan Robinson, aged 6.

In Royalston, Mr. Joseph Stockwell, aged 86.

In Zurich, Switzerland, Madame Lavaier, widow of the celebrated physiognomist of that name.

In Calcutta, admiral sir George Buxton, K. C. B. naval commander in chief in India.

In Bath, Eng. Samuel lord Viscount Hood, admiral of the red, aged 92 years.

In Ballybracker, county of Cork, Ireland, William Upton, esq. aged 104. He never took medicine; nor excepting one trifling ailment, never had a negotiation with any man: this may account for his long life.

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Estate for Sale.

POSTPONED FROM SATURDAY,
On SATURDAY the 27th of April inst. (should the day be pleasant) at 3 o'clock, P. M. will be sold at Auction, on the Premises, (unless previously disposed of at private sale.)

The well-known Estate formerly belonging to AARON PUTNAM, Esq. in Charlestown, opposite the Navy Yard, now occupied by Commodore Bainbridge. The whole Estate will be offered for sale; or if at the time it shall appear more agreeable to purchasers, it will be offered in lots to suit the purchasers. Plans of the whole Estate, and of its proposed divisions, will be exhibited at the sale, and in the mean time may be seen and examined at the Office of Mr. Ashur Adams, Broker, next door to the Union Bank, State street, Boston. Inquiries may be made also of Jeremiah Evans, Esq. next door to the premises.

Conditions will be made known at the time of sale.
NATHAN ADAMS, auctioneer.
Charlestown, March 29, 1816.

